



State of Illinois Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Governor's Office of Management and Budget

2022 Report

July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

State of Illinois 2022 Recovery Plan

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Executive Summary

In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) became law, becoming the sixth piece of legislation enacted by Congress to provide COVID-19 pandemic-related relief. On July 22, 2021, Illinois received \$8.127 billion from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSFRF) as part of ARPA. The funds can be used for a variety of purposes related to responding directly to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as its impacts. The expenditures must follow strict guidelines set out by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Funding can be used for supporting public health expenditures, covering State costs of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing the negative impacts caused by the pandemic, replacing lost revenues of the governmental unit (and allowing such lost revenues to be used for providing government services), providing premium pay for essential workers, and investing in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

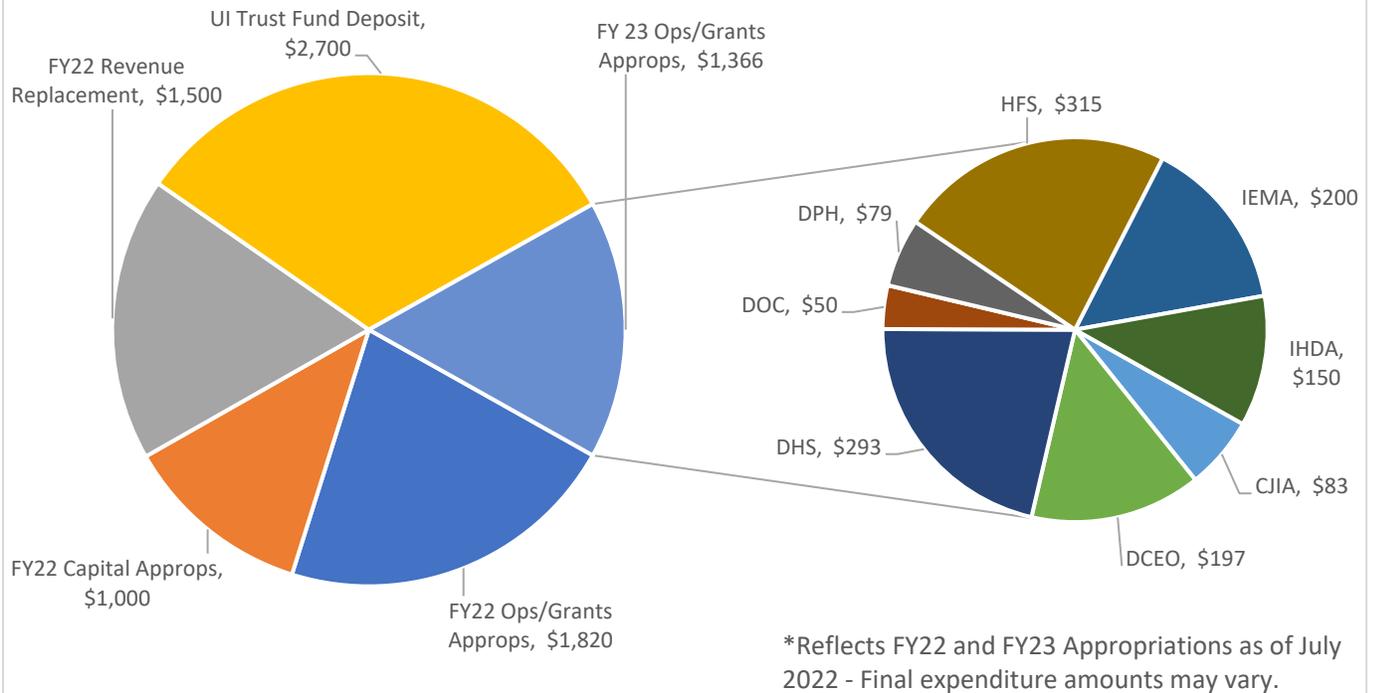
Illinois' enacted Fiscal Year 2022 budget included \$2.8 billion from the State Coronavirus Urgent Remediation (CURE) Fund to begin expenditures of ARPA CSFRF appropriations and Illinois' \$254 million Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund allocation (\$1.8 billion for Operating Budget Appropriations and \$1 billion for Capital Appropriations¹). During the course of Fiscal Year 2022, Illinois allocated an additional \$2.7 billion for partial repayment of advances of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. For Fiscal Year 2023, the State's budget included an additional \$1.36 billion in ARPA CSFRF appropriations and provided for reappropriations² from the Fund of amounts unexpended in Fiscal Year 2022. Additionally, Illinois will direct approximately \$1.5 billion of the CSFRF allocation for government services purposes as allowed under the revenue replacement guidance to cover Fiscal Year 2022 services.

The enacted Fiscal Year 2023 budget has essentially fully allocated Illinois CSFRF funds with the expectation that the funds will expend over multiple years. Table 1 below shows the anticipated allocation. Appropriations of these one-time funds are expected to be expended through December 31, 2026, allowing for thoughtful and impactful short-term investments to improve the State's economy, and the social service, public health, and educational infrastructure in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Allocated amounts may be reallocated during the expenditure timeframe depending on project readiness and need.

¹ Illinois will receive \$254 million from the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund for broadband purposes that will support a portion of the \$1 billion in FY22 initial capital appropriations.

² An appropriation for any fiscal year can be reappropriated and expended in the following fiscal year if the original appropriation is not fully expended in the first year. Such reappropriations frequently occur within the State's annual Capital budget, as construction projects often take several years to complete, but they also can occur in the State's annual operating budget, typically for one-time programs or projects that span multiple years. The State appropriates the full value of a project when it is initially budgeted and then carries forward the remaining unspent portion in subsequent fiscal years.

Table 1 - Illinois Total ARPA Allocations*
(\$ in millions)

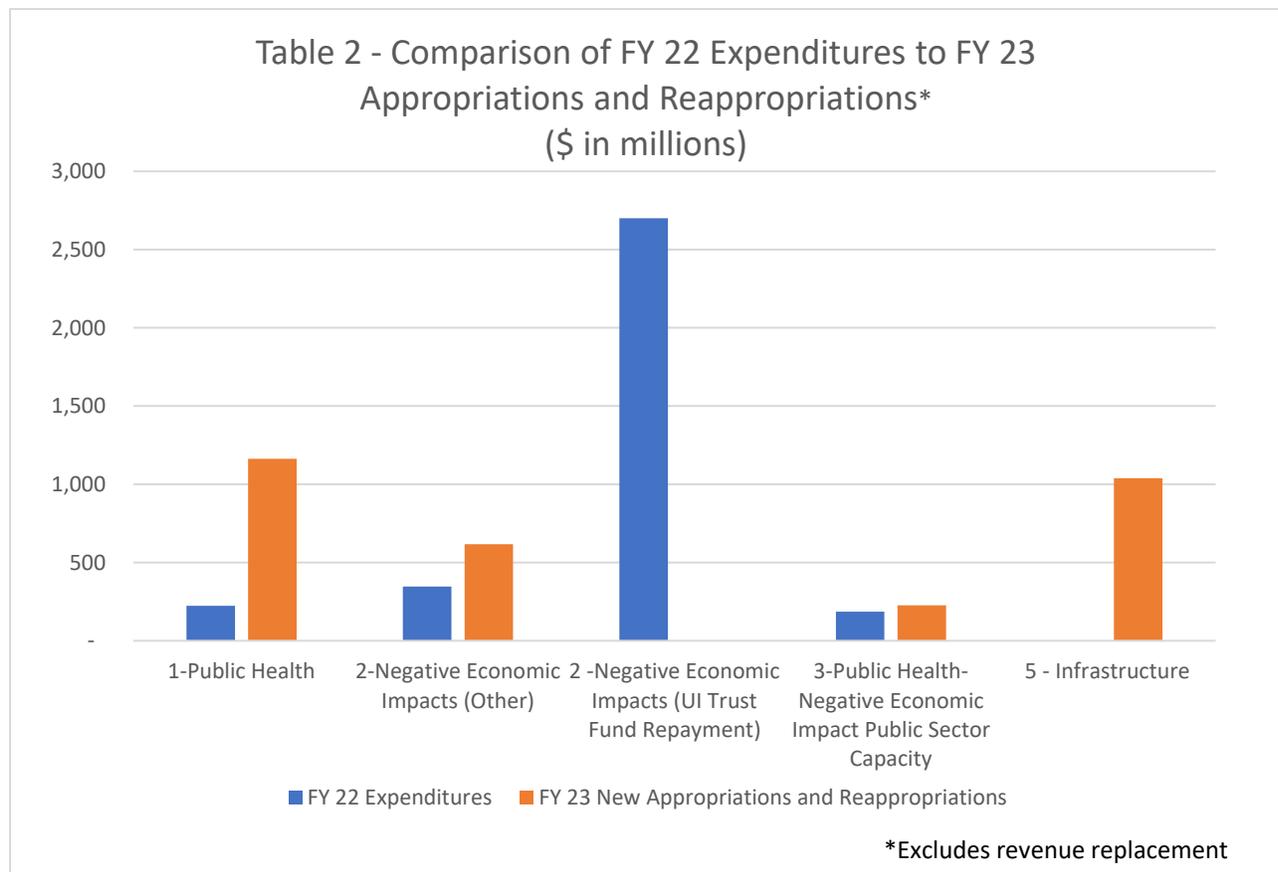


In order to facilitate a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn, the State of Illinois is working closely with State agencies and grantees to promote and protect public health, mitigate negative economic impacts, provide services to disproportionately impacted communities, and complete infrastructure projects.

Current and planned projects to achieve the above goals include:

- **Public Health:** Providing much needed and ongoing financial support to hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other healthcare providers, including crisis care and mental health services.
- **Negative Economic Impacts:** Continuing our strong and equitable recovery from COVID-19 by addressing long-term housing security and affordable housing, supporting household assistance food programs, and providing grants to serve small businesses and impacted industries experiencing financial losses and/or business interruption.
- **Public Health Negative Economic Impacts Public Sector Capacity:** Promoting and enhancing public sector capabilities to provide critical services.
- **Infrastructure:** Beginning statewide critical infrastructure projects related to water, sewer and broadband.

Table 2 below shows the comparison between the Fiscal Year 2022 expenditures, totaling \$4.9 billion and the Fiscal Year 2023 new appropriations and reappropriations.



The period covered for this second annual report is July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022. The intent is to provide the general public and the federal government with required information on an annual basis pursuant to the reporting requirements set forth by the U.S. Treasury Department. Annual Recovery Plan Performance Reports are submitted to Treasury and posted publicly by July 31st of each year.

Uses of Funds

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 1: PUBLIC HEALTH

Current Projects: Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

For the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), Illinois invested \$223 million in and started Public Health projects to continue our strong and equitable recovery from COVID-19. The following is an overview of current projects, by expenditure subcategory.

COVID-19 Vaccination

To improve COVID-19 vaccination rates and encourage the public to get vaccinated, the Department of Public Health created a vaccine incentive project and conducted a lottery to provide \$3 million in scholarships through the BrightStart 529 College Savings program to vaccinated residents under 18 years of age that met the criteria. The Department of the Lottery also conducted a vaccine incentive lottery and awarded approximately \$7 million in prizes to 43 randomly selected winners who had received the COVID-19 vaccine.

Community Violence Interventions

The Department of Human Services funded five projects to support community violence interventions. For example, the Summer Youth Program was developed to target youth interested in working toward a goal of developing workplace skills, gaining employment experience, and earning up to 180 hours of entry-level work experience. The program targets low income or at-risk youth ranging from ages 16 to 24.

Another project funded by the Department of Human Services, Community Education Network, targets low-income students ranging from ages five to thirteen to promote and encourage academic enrichment, social and emotional learning through tutoring sessions, individual and small group rap sessions, and staff development.

In addition, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority opened a training academy to develop and deliver training for violence interrupters and restorative justice professionals statewide to help address the issue of gun violence.

Mental Health Services

The Department of Human Services funded three projects to provide the public with mental health services. The first project, Trauma Mental Health and Behavioral Health, provides Crisis Care Services and aims to establish a continuum of crisis services to anyone, anywhere and at any time. Services include but are not limited to access to the traditional community-based mental health and substance use crisis stabilization and treatment services. The program's mobile crisis response team has served and assisted over 18,000 citizens. Additionally, this project provides the State an opportunity to address service gaps due to racial and geographic inequities.

Trauma, Mental Health and Behavioral Health Program

- **253 Grants Awarded**
- **18,823 People Served by Mobile Crisis Response Team**
- **93,046 People Referred to Crisis Care System**
- **11,163 Walk-ins Served**
- **6,684 Unfunded People Served**

The second project, Working on Womanhood, is a trauma-focused in-school group-based counseling and clinical mentoring program that works to improve social, emotional, and behavioral competencies in 7th -12th grade girls and young women at high risk of exposure to traumatic stressors and/or with emotion regulation challenges.

The third project, Suicide Prevention, provides mental health training to veteran service officers to recognize signs of suicidality and intervention techniques in a moment of crisis.

Medical Expenses including Alternative Care Facilities

The Department of Public Health awarded fourteen grants to Safety-Net Hospitals totaling \$38 million through its Safety-Net Managed Care Program. The purpose is to provide financial stabilization, assist in maintaining and increasing staffing levels, ensure continuing operation and reduce health disparities and inequities. Safety-Net Hospitals are located in underserved, low-income areas with significant health disparities and a lack of sufficient access to high quality healthcare services, including community-based services, preventive care, obstetric care, chronic disease management, and specialty care. These subrecipients serve a significant number of Medicare, Medicaid, and uninsured patients, are heavily dependent on underfunded government payers, and are burdened by uncompensated care.

Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Childcare facilities, etc.)

To prevent the spread of COVID-19 in congregate settings, the Department of Corrections funded repairs and necessary maintenance to correctional facilities to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in its facilities and other work locations. Projects included plumbing and electrical repairs needed in buildings to allow for isolation and/or quarantine of COVID-19 positive individuals in custody. Costs also included purchasing and installing plexiglass shields and other physical barriers to promote social distancing and slow the spread of COVID-19. The Department of Human Services also utilized funds to provide contractual staff at state operated facilities due to additional staffing requirements related to COVID-19. State operated facilities provide 24/7 congregate care to individuals with intellectual development disabilities and serve those living with mental illness.

COVID-19 Testing

The Department of Corrections used funds to cover costs associated with routine COVID-19 testing for all staff, contractors, and individuals in custody. This project allows for the Department to scale testing based on outbreaks and/or spikes in positive tests among the staff, contractors, individuals in custody and local communities surrounding correctional facilities.

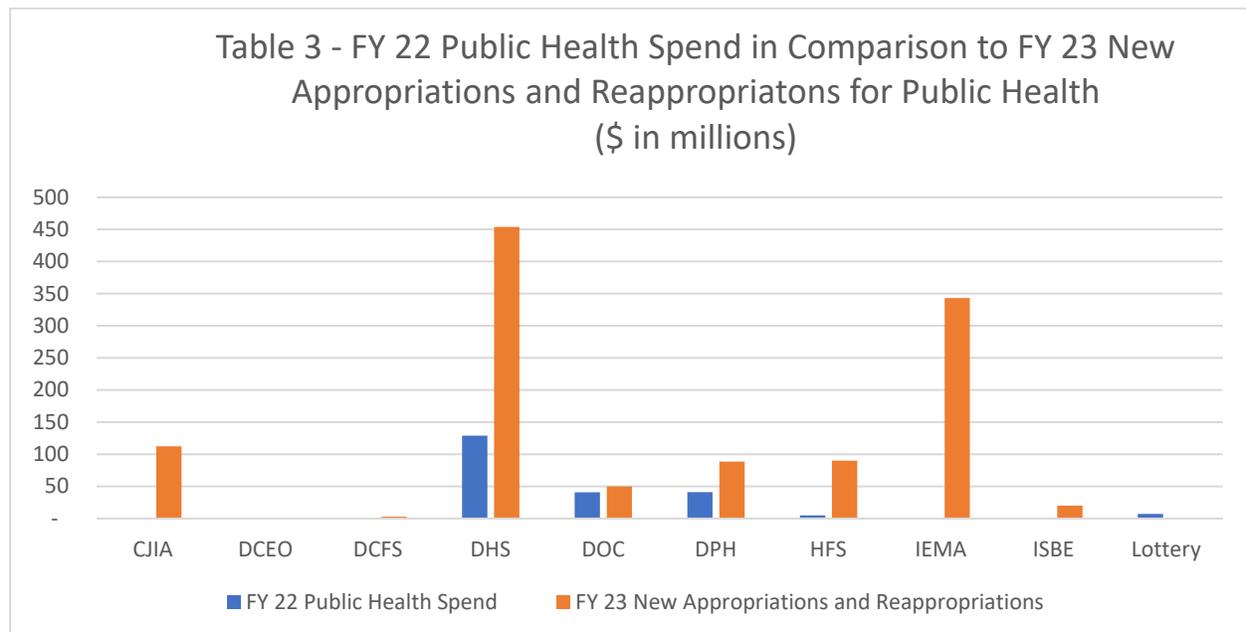
Other Public Health Services

The Department of Human Services (IDHS) funded two projects to provide case management services. The first, the Refugee Case Management Program, awarded funds to the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights to provide case management services, including needs assessments, benefits screening, assistance with benefits applications, and linkage with IDHS offices to refugees. The program also educates potential applicants and directs applications to the Immigrant Family Support Program. The second, United African Organization Welcoming Centers, provides supplemental funding to existing grant agreements to address case management and expand the geographical area receiving welcoming center services. The program serves disproportionately impacted communities and families hardest hit by the public health emergency.

Public Sector Workforce Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety or Human Services Workers

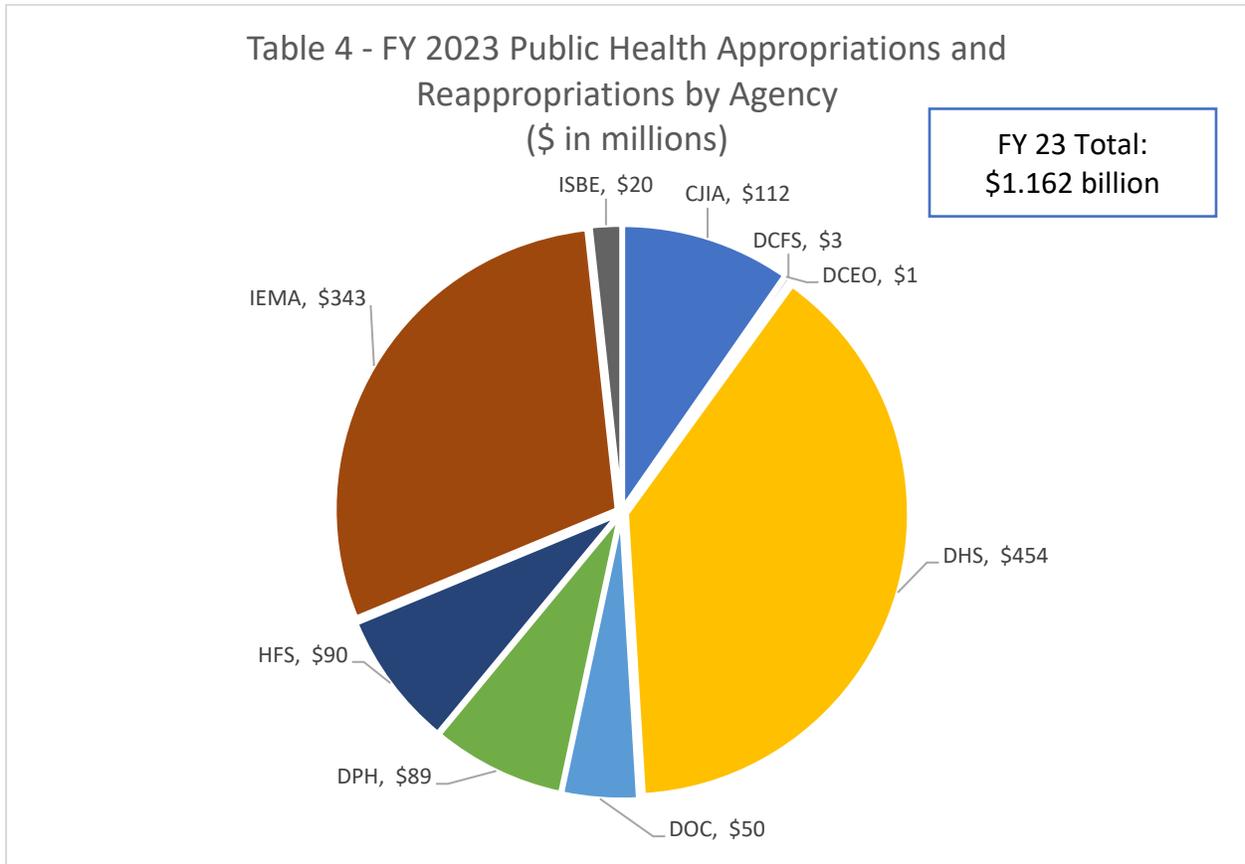
The Department of Veterans Affairs used funds to provide temporary staffing at its Anna, LaSalle, Quincy, and Manteno facilities to support and respond to staffing shortages due to COVID-19 outbreaks and positive cases.

Table 3 below shows a comparison between the Fiscal Year 2022 public health expenditures and the Fiscal Year 2023 appropriations and reappropriations by agency.



Planned Projects: Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations

For the State's FY 2023 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023), Illinois has appropriated \$1.2 billion to the State Agencies below to oversee and administer Public Health projects.



Medical Expenses – Long Term Care Facilities

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) Long-Term Care Program provides funding to Nursing Facilities in Fiscal Year 2022 and 2023 to pass-through to front line workers, provide other financial support for their workers, and/or provide economic support. The program provides financial support programs for providers enhancing direct care staff recruitment efforts through the payment of education expenses; and financial support programs for providers offering enhanced and expanded training for all levels of the long-term care healthcare workforce. The objective of the program is to achieve better patient outcomes, such as training on infection control, proper personal protective equipment, best practices in quality of care, and culturally competent patient communications, with the goal of improving patient care and safety in the face of an ongoing catastrophic public health crisis, including improvements in vaccination rates, nurse staffing levels, and COVID-19 infection rates.

Long-Term Care Program

- **As of June 23, 2022, the program awarded \$74.4 million to 663 long-term care facilities**
- **Formula based awards to allocate ~\$75 million based on staffing data for total nursing hours across the state**
- **Skilled nursing facilities received a distribution of \$4.43 per nursing hour, at previously observed levels**

Medical Expenses – Hospitals

The FY 2022 Hospital ARPA program provides funding to Safety Net and non-Safety Net Hospitals to assist in providing premium pay to hospital staff and in paying for other payroll and benefit costs for hospital staff time spent mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The goals of the program are to assist hospitals in maintaining or increasing nurse staffing levels and providing funds to increase or incentivize staff vaccination rates. The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services established a methodology to allocate approximately \$180 million based on the hospital's directed payments from the hospital assessment program. Each hospital was eligible to receive a proportional share of the \$180 million in available funds, based on its proportional share of the four most recent quarterly directed payments from the hospital assessment program, with certain adjustments made for Safety Net hospitals for funds directly appropriated to such hospitals in the Fiscal Year 2022 Illinois State Budget. As of June 23, 2022, the Fiscal Year 2022 Hospital ARPA program provided \$174.5 million in funding to 163 hospitals, with additional hospital assistance planned for Fiscal Year 2023.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 2: NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Current Projects: Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

For the State's Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), Illinois invested \$3 billion in and started 20 Negative Economic Impact projects managed by state agencies to continue our strong and equitable recovery from the negative economic impacts of COVID-19. The following is an overview of current projects, by expenditure subcategory.

Addressing Educational Disparities Academic Social and Emotional Services

The Department of Human Services funded several programs through Special Children's Charities – Special Olympics Chicago to address educational disparities with academic, social, and emotional services and assist Chicagoans with disabilities. Specific projects include evidenced-based educational programs and evidenced-based social, emotional, and mental

health services, including an art and music therapy program. For example, the project “Through the Arts” was funded in partnership with the Institute for Therapy to provide weekly in-person group art or music therapy sessions for students in special education cluster programs. Throughout the pandemic, individuals with special needs missed key programming due to stay at home orders and the need to quarantine due to increased risk. These programs help Chicagoans with special needs recover missed education and time with essential services.

Long-Term Housing Security Affordable Housing

The Department of Human Services designed and funded three projects to address long-term housing security and affordable housing. For example, the Homeless Youth Project provides funding to increase youth safety by ensuring their basic survival needs are met, while also providing safe and stable housing, education and employment services, and the life skills necessary to become self-sufficient. The program targets youth from 14-23 years old that lack stable and safe housing with a focus on four components: (1) outreach programs; (2) emergency shelter; (3) emergency interim housing, and (4) transitional living.

Another project funded by the Department of Human Services, Supportive Housing, provides housing-related support services and financial assistance to individuals who are experiencing: homelessness, sharing housing due to loss of housing, economic hardship, living in hotels, trailer parks, or campgrounds due to lack of adequate housing, and other housing barriers.

Household Assistance Food Programs

The Department of Human Services also funded projects to support household assistance food programs to provide resources needed to establish or expand capacity, provide the necessary equipment to operate food pantries, and properly handle the food inventory for distribution in the community.

Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) developed and funded a \$9 million Small Business Community Navigators Program to provide technical assistance outreach and serve businesses experiencing financial losses and/or business interruption as a result of COVID-19 related closures. Community Navigators are on-the-ground service providers in communities across the state, performing extensive outreach marketing and one-on-one technical assistance to ensure that the hardest-to-reach businesses that are most in need of support are aware of resources.

DCEO also developed and funded Back to Business Grants under the Department’s Business Interruption Grants (BIG) Program. The goal of the program is to provide financial assistance to businesses that experienced significant disruption or temporary closure of their business due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Back to Business Grant Program was designed to reimburse eligible small businesses that have been affected by the pandemic. Subawards range from \$5,000 to \$150,000 to cover operational, staffing, and overhead costs to help small businesses recover from the pandemic and continue operating businesses that create jobs and wealth in their communities. DCEO has awarded over \$250 million through the Back to Business program, supporting over 6,600 small businesses across the State, with 64% of awards granted to businesses in disproportionately impacted or low-income areas that experienced high rates of COVID-19.

Household Assistance Cash Transfers

The Department of Human Services awarded the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) funds to administer the Immigrant Family Resource program. The project provides cash assistance and public benefits to eligible low-income immigrants.

Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) awarded grants to the Urbana-Champaign Independent Media Center to address infrastructure inequalities for minority nonprofit agencies in Urbana-Champaign. The area experienced increased gun violence during the pandemic, and these funds are targeted to provide support services for impacted families, including disproportionality impacted households and communities. These nonprofit organizations are working to build capacity and implement projects to respond to gun violence through community violence intervention methods, including trauma recovery, job training, education, and financial assistance.

Economic Impact Assistance Other

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) is providing up to \$25 million in Local Level Economic Recovery Planning (RISE) grants to support local governments and/or regional Economic Development Organizations (EDOs) in updating or developing new plans to improve alignment with the State's economic plans and focus on the recovery from COVID-19. Through this program, localities and regions that have historically struggled to find opportunities for economic planning, and those parts of the state particularly adversely impacted by COVID-19, will have the required resources to plan for a swift and equitable recovery from the pandemic-induced recession. DCEO will use remaining RISE funds to provide grants for economic-development related pilot project launches or to make capital investments in projects strategically identified by the state, local governments, or EDOs through research and planning efforts.

Contributions to UI Trust Funds

Through the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES), the State used \$2.7 billion of its total allocation – approximately 33.2 percent of Illinois' total CSFRF payment - to partially repay the Federal government for COVID-19 related Illinois Unemployment Trust Fund loans. Loan funds were utilized to support payments to Illinoisans unemployed due to COVID-19 related closures.

Aid to Tourism Travel or Hospitality

These projects are focused on revitalizing the hard-hit tourism and travel industry by investing in new and returning tourism attractions and festivals across the state. Projects are part of a broader effort underway to help reinvigorate tourism in Illinois and put businesses in the industry on a path to economic recovery from COVID-19. Grants of up to \$1 million are being awarded to organizations focused on reviving the tourism, travel and hospitality industries in event/ attraction areas and creating partnerships within the negatively impacted small business community. Grants are funding local programs to attract visitors and locals to the neighborhood and business corridors to increase foot traffic and patronage of the local businesses.

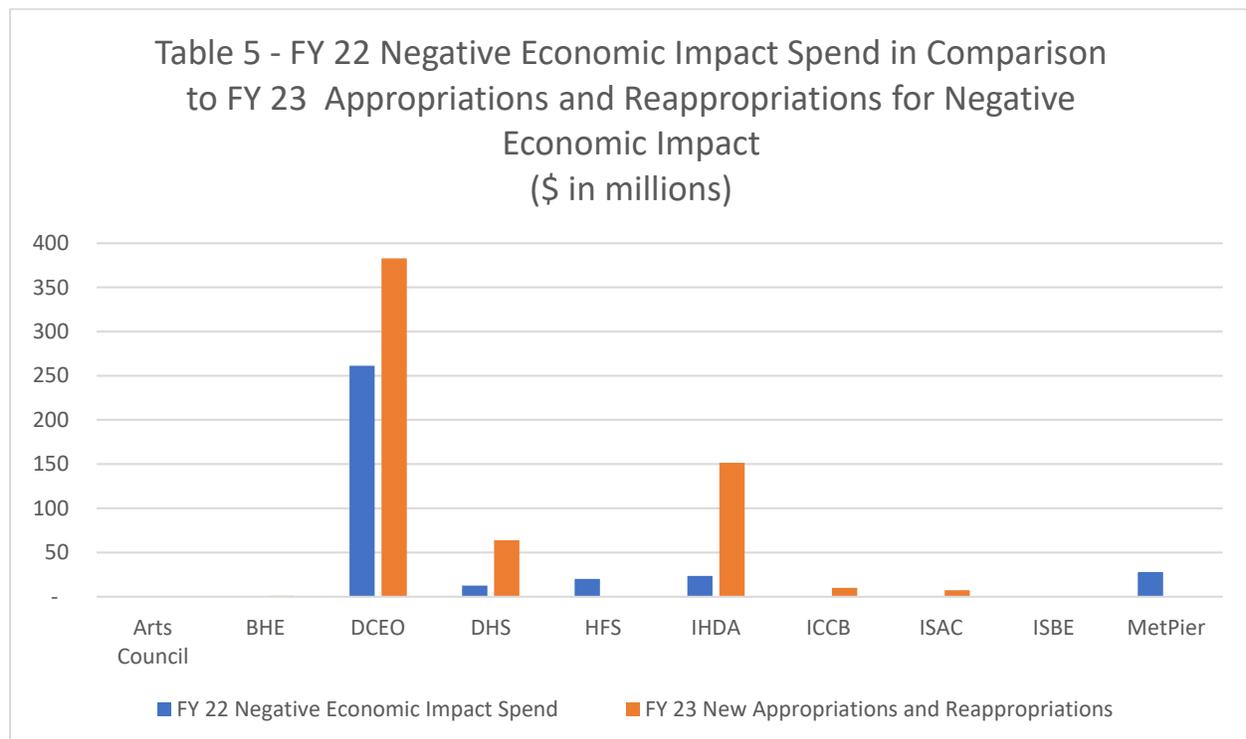
As one example, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) provided two years of funding to Convention Centers and Visitors Bureaus across the State to generate increased hotel or motel occupancy and travel into and throughout the State, aiding and supporting economic growth for the impacted tourism industry. Eligible activities include providing educational and networking opportunities to increase the effectiveness of attracting visitors to the state.

Another project providing aid to tourism travel and/or hospitality was developed by the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority, through the Chicago Tourism and Industry Promotion Fund, which awarded a grant to Choose Chicago to support necessary expenses for marketing convention facilities to large and small conventions, meetings, and trade shows and for the promotion of the travel and tourism industry in the City of Chicago.

Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)

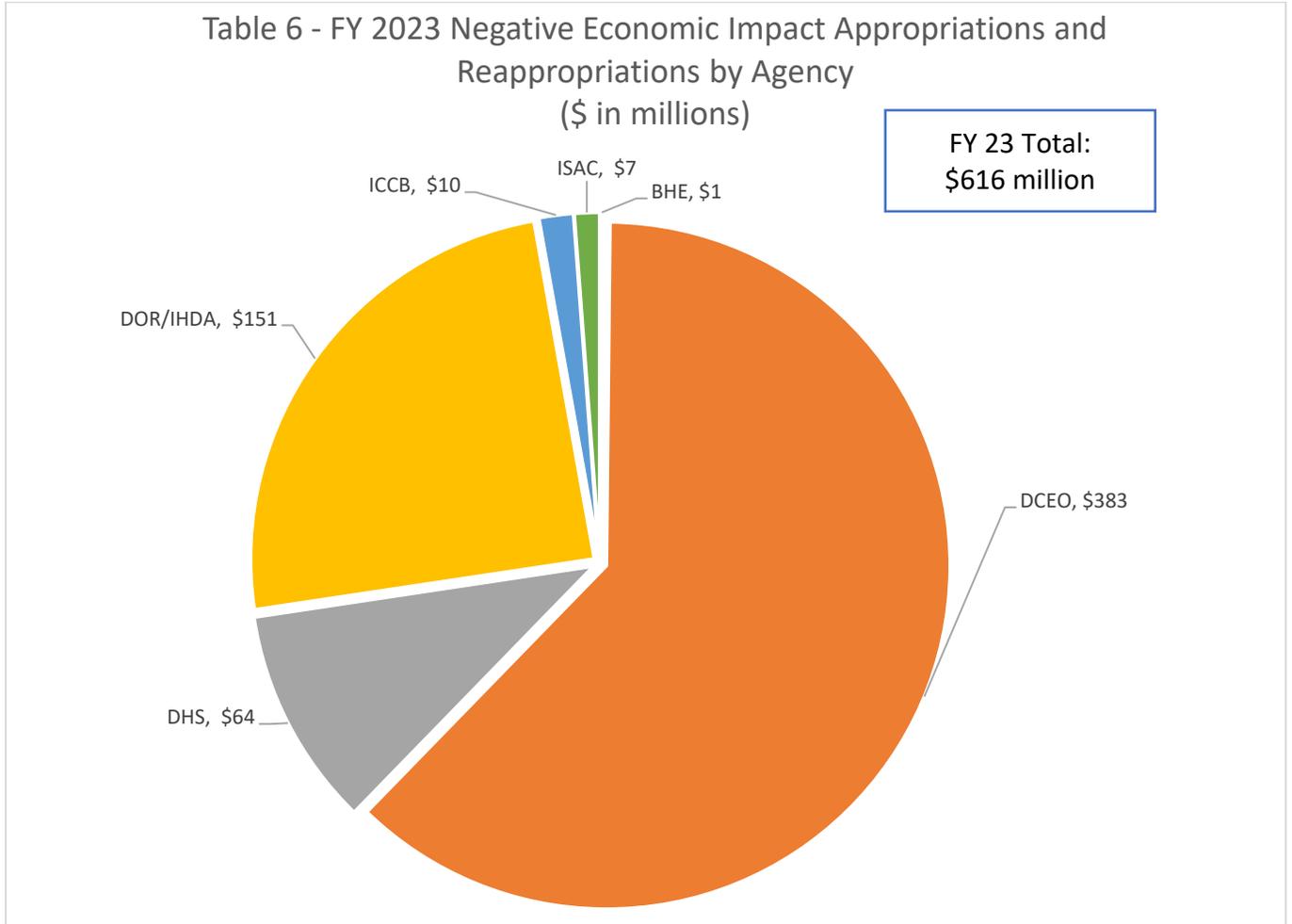
The Illinois Job Training and Economic Development Grant Program (JTED) was originally established in 1997 to respond to workforce shortages due to a strong labor market, the lack of skilled workers to fill available positions, and long-term unemployment. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity updated and funded JTED to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 experienced by employers and individuals. The purpose of the program is to meet the skill needs of the target industries by establishing and expanding partnerships between employers and eligible entities to develop training programs and provide access to barrier-reduction funding for individuals in the target population. Costs under this project address the economic impacts experienced by employers and individuals either unemployed or facing other employment barriers by providing employment and training services aligned with a career pathway that supports targeted industries.

Table 5 below shows a comparison between the Fiscal Year 2022 negative economic impact expenditures and the Fiscal Year 2023 appropriations and reappropriations by agency, excluding the \$2.7 billion for the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.



Planned Projects: Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations

For the State’s Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023), Illinois appropriated \$616 million to the Agencies below to fund Negative Economic Impact projects. Many of the appropriations will be used to support the continuation of projects like those described above.



EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 3: PUBLIC HEALTH-NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITY

Current Projects: Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

For the State’s Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), Illinois funded \$185.5 million and started the following Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity projects.

Public Sector Capacity Effective Service Delivery

The Department of Innovation and Technology (DOIT) used funds to provide IT and telecom assistance to State agencies and constitutional offices that were impacted by COVID-19. For example, DOIT increased the State’s capability for an additional 30,000 remote connections to

keep essential public sector employees working during stay-at-home orders and the transition to working from home. DOIT also used funds to successfully deploy remote contact centers, scale many critical State systems to handle the shift to primarily online interaction, and deploy artificial intelligence in the form of chatbots and virtual agents to act as force multipliers and support the high volume of inquiries received from constituents. DOIT also funded a project to roll out a new contact tracing application on a new platform for the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health departments throughout the state.

Additionally, the University of Illinois funded a project to conduct a Water Rate Study to determine how municipalities establish rates, what factors influence rate adjustments, whether equity and affordability are integrated into the rate-setting process, how rate-setting varies between economically advantaged communities and high poverty communities that were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and how such variation impacts the accessibility of drinking water for community residents.

Public Sector Workforce Payroll and Benefits for Public Health Public Safety or Human Services Workers

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services developed the project 2022 ARPA Funding to Safety-Net and Other Hospitals and awarded funds to hospitals to provide staff with premium pay and assist in paying for other eligible payroll and benefit costs for time spent mitigating and/or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This project supported vital public services and retained jobs through economic stabilization, in particular, those services delivered to Medicaid recipients in Safety Net and Other Hospitals.

Planned Projects: Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations

For the State's Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023), Illinois appropriated \$225 million to HFS to fund Public Health Negative Economic Impact projects. The appropriations will be used to support the continuation of projects like those described above.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 4: PREMIUM PAY

Current Projects: Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

For the State's Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), Illinois awarded limited funds for Premium Pay to be managed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to support the long-term care industry.

Private Sector Grants to other employers

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services developed a project and awarded funding to nursing facilities to provide financial support to workers in long term care facilities amidst an enduring threat to nursing facility residents and staff from the COVID-19 pandemic.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 5: INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Projects: Fiscal Year 2022 Highlights

For the State's FY 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), Illinois approved and is planning to begin the following infrastructure projects. As capital projects take multiple years to complete, the below projects will expend over the next few years and were reappropriated into Fiscal Year 2023.

Clean Water Stormwater

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity developed and awarded a grant to Lake County to fund a water project and cover costs associated with regional storm water management projects.

Clean Water Centralized Wastewater Treatment

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity awarded a grant to the City of Marengo to fund an eligible clean water project and cover costs associated with water and/or wastewater infrastructure improvements.

Broadband: Other projects

To address the acute broadband connectivity challenges facing Illinoisans, whose negative impact on achievement was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity developed and funded the Connect Illinois program. Connect Illinois provides reliable, high-quality, and fully scalable broadband service for Illinoisans anywhere, anytime. Services are not dependent on use, number of users, or number of connected devices. As the nation's largest state broadband grant program, Connect Illinois is poised to make strategic investments that will serve Illinoisans for years to come and position the state to thrive as bandwidth needs change. A portion of Illinois' broadband projects will be funded by CSFRF and a portion from the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund allocation to Illinois.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 6: REVENUE REPLACEMENT

For the State's Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022), the State expended Revenue Replacement funds on the following Provision of Governments Services.

Provision of Government Services

The State allocated revenue replacement funds to public safety and education agencies to cover operational expenses due to the State's increased costs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The State has appropriated funds and is investing in projects to promote equitable outcomes. For example, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) is providing up to \$25 million in Local Level Economic Recovery Planning RISE grants to support local governments and/or regional EDOs in creating or updating plans to improve alignment with the state economic plans and focus on the recovery from COVID-19. Regions/localities that are economically distressed or that commit to a strategy that will address economically distressed regions will be prioritized for funding. RISE grants support regions and localities that have historically struggled to obtain the resources to undertake economic planning, providing support to those parts of the state that have been particularly adversely impacted by COVID-19 and lack the resources to plan for a swift and equitable recovery from the pandemic's negative economic impacts.

The program supports the creation of plans that align with the goals stated in the State's 2019 "Plan to Revitalize the Illinois Economy" which outlines specific initiatives or investments that would support robust and equitable economic growth during the recovery from the pandemic. The goal is to prioritize grants that will support the development of plans that address an economically distressed community or region.

Local and regional Economic Recovery Plans may vary in scale and scope. Plans may be narrowly targeted to sectors or communities that have been particularly hard-hit by COVID-19. Examples could include plans to promote recovery by a local business district that has been particularly hard-hit by the pandemic or a plan to promote recovery for the leisure and hospitality sector across a broader region.

Community Engagement

The State is funding projects that reach out, engage, and serve citizens, small businesses, and communities. For example, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) established “frontline teams” that have hosted 50 engaging, canvassing, and technical assistance events that have touched over 4,000 unique business owners both virtually and in person. To date, the program has organized, hosted, or co-hosted:

- 23 in-person technical assistance events in Peoria, Rockford, Quad Cities, Waukegan, Joliet, Aurora, Elgin, and many other communities, in partnership with local legislators and community organizers.
- 21 in-person canvassing efforts, visiting businesses directly to share information and provide support.
- 16 webinars and Facebook Lives sponsored by the Office of Minority Economic Empowerment (OMEE) targeted towards small businesses.
- 5 radio and television interviews in both English and Spanish.

In addition, DCEO leveraged Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) to conduct outreach by providing Back to Business Grant Program webinar trainings to 686 attendees, one-on-one technical assistance sessions to 3,190 attendees, and 9,576 hours advising small businesses.

Labor Practices

In anticipation/preparation of planned infrastructure projects breaking ground, the State has incorporated requirements into its Uniform Grant Agreement that encourage and track the use of strong labor practices. For example, the State’s Uniform Grant Agreement requires grantees to certify that all programs for the construction of fixed works financed with State grant funds, including but not limited to ARPA pass-through funds, shall be subject to the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act, unless the provisions of the Act specifically exempt its application.³ Accordingly, grantees must insert into all contracts for the construction of fixed works a stipulation to the effect that not less than the applicable prevailing rate of wages will be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the award. Further, grantees must require all contractor performance bonds include a provision guaranteeing payment of such a prevailing wage.

The State has also incorporated into its Uniform Grant Agreement reporting requirements for infrastructure projects that track reporting requirements for SLFRF prime recipients. For example, Grantor agencies may incorporate specific reporting requirements for project labor agreements or workplace continuity plans, local hiring, and community benefit agreements for any capital expenditures in excess of \$10 million.

³ 820 ILCS 130/1 *et seq.*

Grantors may require grantees to provide a certification that a project labor agreement is in place or may require a project workforce continuity plan. The project workforce continuity plan must detail:

- How the contractor/subrecipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project
- How the contractor/subrecipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project
- How the contractor/subrecipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities
- Whether workers on the projects will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market

Lastly, contractor/subrecipient labor reporting packages must also indicate whether the project prioritizes local hiring and if the project includes a Community Benefit Agreement.⁴ If so, recipients must provide a description of that agreement.

Use of Evidence

The State has utilized its ARPA allocation to invest in evidence-based solutions. For example, Department of Children and Family Services is undertaking an evidenced-based, Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) project. The CACs are community-based, multi-disciplinary organizations that seek to: (1) improve the response, investigation, and prosecution of child maltreatment; (2) reduce the stress experienced by child victims during the investigative process; and (3) guarantee support services are provided to all child victims. The CACs conduct services with an overall goal of achieving facilitation of healing for children and caregivers and collaborative and efficient case investigations through multi-disciplinary team coordination. The program's goals target the improvement of:

1. Referrals: Regularly received from DCFS, law enforcement and/or State's Attorney.
2. Investigations: Ensure that all child-accepted referrals per protocol receive a coordinated investigation involving DCFS, law enforcement, and the State's Attorney, including all Sexual Abuse Investigations and all Physical Abuse Investigations.
3. Interviews: Ensure that all child-accepted referrals per protocol receive a recorded forensic interview at the CAC, including all Sexual Abuse Interviews and all Physical Abuse Interviews.
4. Satisfactory Services: Offer the Outcome Measurement System (OMS) Initial Caregiver Survey and OMS Follow-Up Caregiver Survey to all non-offending caregivers of referred children to ensure that all caregivers have a positive experience with services provided by the CAC.
5. Prevention: Provide prevention outreach activities conducted within the community.

This project aligns to the Public Health Expenditure Category 1.11 Community Violence Intervention and has an adopted budget of \$3 million. The program is supported with the

⁴ A contract between a developer and community-based organizations representing residents' interests.

evidence-based literature Child Abuse and Neglect “Caring for you adolescent sexual abuse victims in a hospital-based children’s advocacy center.”⁵

Performance Report

The Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) oversees, monitors, and advises State agencies on the development and incorporation of performance measures for each funded project. GOMB developed and rolled out the Coronavirus Performance Reporting System (CPRS) as a performance management tool. CPRS collects, stores and tracks all required programmatic data along with project goals, activities, outputs, outcomes, key performance indicators and if the project is evidence based. The GOMB Budgeting for Results team monitors and advises agencies on performance management to comply with program requirements and communicate the impact and success of funded projects and initiatives. An inventory of current projects, adopted budgets, expenditures categories and descriptions are provided in detail below.

⁵ Edinburgh, Laurel, Elizabeth Saewyc, and Carolyn Levitt. 2008. “Caring for Young Adolescent Sexual Abuse Victims in a Hospital-Based Children’s Advocacy Center.” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 32(12):1119–26.

Project Inventory

The Project Inventory reflects all programs and current budget amounts that have been approved and substantially started as of the end of the reporting period (June 30, 2022).

Agency	Name	Budget	Expenditure Category	Description
DCFS	Court Appointed Advocates of Cook County	\$1,000,000	3-Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity	Court appointed special advocates are community volunteers who have been screened and trained regarding child abuse and neglect, child development, and juvenile court proceedings according to the standards of the National CASA Association Court Appointed Special Advocates. CASA of Cook County recruits, screens, trains, and manages volunteers whose primary role is to advocate in court for the best interests of children who are involved in the Juvenile Court System due to abuse and neglect.
DCFS	Child Advocacy Centers	\$3,000,000	3-Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity	Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) are community-based multi-disciplinary organizations that seek to improve the response investigation and prosecution of child maltreatment; to reduce the stress experienced by child victims during the investigative process and to guarantee support services are provided to all child victims. CACs will be responsible for ensuring that 100% of referrals receive a coordinated investigation involving: the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), law enforcement, and the State's Attorney. In addition, all sexual and physical investigations will include: a recorded forensic interview, at least one type of advocacy-related service and follow-up on allegations through an MDT meeting. The funding to CACs enhances the ability to mitigate child maltreatment, enhance investigations, and improve service delivery for victims.
DCEO	Back to Business Grants	\$300,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	An assistance program for small businesses experiencing losses and/or business interruption as a result of COVID-19 related closures. This program will reimburse small businesses that have been affected by significant disruption or closure of their business due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This Grant will include costs associated with the disbursement of subawards to businesses throughout Illinois that have experienced significant disruption or temporary closure of their business due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These subawards will range from \$5,000 to \$150,000 to cover operation/staff/overhead costs to help businesses recover from the pandemic and continue operating as businesses that create jobs and wealth in their communities. Grant applications for the program will be received, reviewed, and awarded on a rolling basis while adhering to priorities set by DCEO. There is no cost to participants for these program services.
DCEO	Administrative Expenses	\$500,000	7-Administrative	The amount of \$2,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated from the State Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency Fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for general administrative and contingent costs associated with implementing programs funded by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and any associated federal guidance.
DCEO	Tourism Attractions and Festivals	\$10,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	This program is aimed at revitalizing the hard-hit travel and tourism industry by bringing back new and returning tourism attractions and festivals to the state. This program is made possible with support of federal dollars from the American Rescue Plan Act ARPA and is part of a broader effort underway to help reinvigorate tourism in Illinois and by putting businesses in this industry and beyond on a path to economic recovery from COVID-19. Grants up to \$1 million will be awarded to establish and enhance tourism attractions and festivals - A successful application under this program is one which focuses on reviving the tourism travel and hospitality industries in the area of the event or attraction creating partnerships within the small business community which have been negatively impacted by the Pandemic. The program should attract visitors and locals to the neighborhood and business corridors to increase foot traffic and patronage of the local businesses. Applications will be accepted on a rolling basis until all funds are depleted with awards made each quarter.
DCEO	ARPA Job Training and Economic Development JTED Workforce program	\$50,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	The Illinois Job Training and Economic Development Grant Program (JTED) was originally established in 1997 to respond to workforce shortages due to a strong job market, the lack of skilled workers to fill available positions, and the long-term unemployed. It has been updated to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 experienced by employers and individuals.
DCEO	Urbana-Champaign Independent Media Center	\$700,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Grant funds will be used for operating costs and sub-wards to address the infrastructure inequalities for minority non-profit agencies in Urbana-Champaign. Recognizing that violence and especially gun violence has increased in some communities due to the pandemic, organizational support will be provided to emerging non-profit organizations that provide support services for families impacted by gun violence. Per ARPA fund guidelines for gun violence response, selected organizations will build capacity and implement projects to respond to gun violence through community violence intervention methods including trauma recovery, job training education, and financial assistance. These community solutions also address disproportionately impacted households and communities.
DCEO	City Of Marengo - Wastewater Infrastructure	\$26,900,000	5-Infrastructure	The sum of \$26,900,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated from the State Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency Fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for a grant to the City of Marengo for all costs associated with water and/or wastewater infrastructure improvements.
DCEO	Broadband - Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund	\$46,317,672	5-Infrastructure	Given the acute broadband connectivity challenges facing Illinoisans as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Connect Illinois program is designed to provide reliable high-quality and fully scalable broadband service for Illinoisans anywhere, anytime regardless of uses, number of users, or number of connected devices. As the nation's largest state broadband grant program, Connect Illinois is poised to make strategic investments that will serve Illinoisans well and position the state to thrive as bandwidth needs change.
DCEO	Convention Centers and Visitors Bureaus	\$8,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Per BIMP, transfer from State CURE Fund to Local Tourism Promotion Fund to pay for Local Tourism Convention Bureau Program for FY22 and FY23.
DCEO	Lake County - Costs Associated with Regional Stormwater Management Projects	\$122,098,000	5-Infrastructure	The sum of \$122,098,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated from the State Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency Fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for a grant to Lake County for costs associated with regional storm water management projects.
DCEO	ARPA Capital Assets Program	\$45,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	This line will end up funding a host of different projects varying in category.
DCEO	Local Level Economic Recovery Planning RISE grants	\$25,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	DCEO will provide up to 25 million in planning grants of up to \$150,000 so that local governments and/or regional EDOs can update outdated plans or prepare new ones to improve alignment with the state's economic plans and focus on recovery from COVID. Priority will go to regions/localities that are economically distressed or that commit to a strategy that will address economically distressed regions. Through this program localities and regions that have historically struggled to get the resources to do economic planning AND those parts of the state that have been particularly adversely impacted by COVID will have the resources to plan for a swift and equitable recovery from the pandemic-induced recession. With remaining RISE funds, DCEO will provide grants to establish initiatives, launch pilot projects, or make capital investments that are identified through research and planning efforts undertaken by the state as well as local governments and regional EDOs. Projects funded under this effort must be eligible for ARPA funds according to US Treasury guidance and must have been identified as a local regional or state priority in a COVID economic recovery plan undertaken independently or with support of DCEO planning grants provided through the RISE program.
DCEO	Community Navigator Technical Assistance	\$20,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	A technical assistance outreach program for businesses experiencing losses and/or business interruption as a result of COVID-19 related closures. Activities will help such small businesses in disproportionately impacted areas that have been affected by significant disruption or closure of their business due to the COVID-19 public health emergency to access available funding. The Small Business Community Navigators Program will provide technical assistance to diverse underserved and minority-owned small businesses. The program will be informed by the community navigator program DCEO established in fall 2020 and will be aligned with best practices outlined by the Small Business Administration following the establishment of a federal community navigator program in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Community Navigators will be on-the-ground service providers in communities across the state that perform extensive outreach marketing and 1-on-1 technical assistance to ensure that the hardest-to-reach businesses that are most in need of support are aware of resources that can help them survive the current pandemic-induced recession and thrive during our economic recovery. Programs that Community Navigators will be expected to provide support for include state small business relief grants, as well as federal support available from the Small Business Administration and US Treasury including Paycheck Protection Program PPP, Economic Injury Disaster Loan EIDL, Shuttered Venues Operators Grants Restaurant Revitalization Grants and others.

Project Inventory

The Project Inventory reflects all programs and current budget amounts that have been approved and substantially started as of the end of the reporting period (June 30, 2022).

Agency	Name	Budget	Expenditure Category	Description
DOC	COVID 19 Contact Tracking	\$52,900,000	1-Public Health	COVID 19 Testing: This project covers routine COVID-19 testing for all staff individuals in custody and contractors that report to work daily in our facilities. Expenses incurred within this project will increase or decrease as our testing frequency changes due to outbreaks and/or spikes in positive tests among the staff, individuals in custody, and local communities surrounding our facilities.
DOC	COVID 19 Contact Tracking	\$10,000,000	1-Public Health	Mitigation Repairs: This project covers repairs and necessary maintenance related to mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in our facilities and other work locations. This encompasses plumbing and electrical repairs needed in buildings so we can isolate and/or quarantine COVID positive individuals in custody. It also covers costs associated with creating physical barriers such as plexiglass shields to promote social distancing and slow the spread of COVID-19.
DOC	COVID 19 Contact Tracking	\$5,000,000	1-Public Health	Emergency Food Purchases: This project covers the purchase of finished food items for individuals in custody due to Industries shops being shut down, COVID outbreaks, and associated quarantine. This also covers food service for our Cadets in training. This service is normally supplied by a facility that was placed under full medical quarantine. We are contractually obligated to provide these meals.
DOC	COVID 19 Contact Tracking	\$1,000,000	1-Public Health	PPE Cleaning: This project covers the purchase of non-contact thermometers, personal protective equipment (e.g., masks, gloves, and goggles etc.) for staff and individuals in custody. This also covers supplies for the cleaning and sanitizing of our facilities and work locations and allows for appropriate handwashing and sanitizing to help slow the spread of COVID-19.
DES	Repayment of the IL Unemployment Trust Fund Loan	\$2,700,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	\$2.7 billion of the ARPA SLFRF funding was used to repay a portion of the IL Unemployment Trust Fund loan to the Federal government.
DHS	Becoming a Man	\$3,000,000	1-Public Health	BAM is a school-based group counseling program that develops the social-emotional competencies of students in grades 7-12, helping to ensure that young men are successful socially, emotionally, and academically, and that they are prepared for life after high school. BAM utilizes cognitive behavioral therapy as a means of helping students become aware of maladaptive or destructive patterns of thinking. BAM targets young men who demonstrate characteristics correlated to increased dropout or violent behavior including living in impoverished and/or violent communities, being old for the grade, behind academically truant from school, or involved with the justice or school discipline systems. Young men who participate in BAM are more likely to stay in school, develop healthy relationships, and stay out of the juvenile justice system. The targeted schools are all located in communities with varying levels of economic and social distress exacerbated by the significant challenges of COVID-19 and the racial injustices highlighted over the last year.
DHS	Trauma Mental Health Behavioral Health	\$50,000,000	1-Public Health	Some of the funding will be used for Crisis Care Services to establish a continuum of crisis services available for anyone anywhere and at any time. All providers in this program will receive and respond to requests for emotional support received by the Call4Calm system. Additionally, this program is an opportunity to address service gaps due to racial and geographic inequities. Crisis services provided by this program include but are not limited to access to the traditional community-based mental health and substance use crisis stabilization and treatment services consistent with Medicaid Rule 140 service definitions including Crisis Intervention and Mobile Crisis Team Services. Also includes addressing the needs of justice-involved individuals experiencing mental health issues. Providers should be able to respond to environments such as courts where opportunities exist to divert individuals from the criminal justice system to crisis services.
DHS	DHS Operations	\$80,000,000	1-Public Health	Funds are being used to provide contractual staff at DHS state operated facilities due to additional staffing requirements related to COVID. Our state operated facilities provide 24/7 congregate care to individuals with intellectual developmental disabilities and severe mental illness. Funding is also being used to provide administrative support to the agency to administer report and track various ARPA funded programs.
DHS	Living to Serve	\$100,000	1-Public Health	Addressing disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic through education screenings and vaccinations at community health fairs and vaccination clinics. Provide funding for mammograms when all other means of payment have been exhausted. Services to be provided include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Host at least two 2 community health fair events to provide health education screenings and Covid-19 vaccinations. - Host at least one 1 Covid vaccination clinic at Cook County Jail in collaboration with Cook County Health Department to provide health education screenings and Covid-19 vaccinations. - Host at least one 1 Covid vaccination clinic at Peoria County Jail in collaboration with Peoria County Health Department to provide health education screenings and Covid-19 vaccinations. - Provide reimbursement to Unity Point for at least 200 completed mammograms for individuals who have exhausted all other means of payment.
DHS	United Power	\$10,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	United Power for Action and Justice UPAJ's Reclaiming Chicago campaign will build and rehab 1000 homes on the West Side and 1000 homes on the South Side of Chicago to rebuild neighborhoods, create jobs, housing, and safer communities, put vacant lots and properties back on the tax rolls, re-populate West and South Side neighborhoods, and help families build wealth and equity through homeownership. Funds will be used to provide a qualifying homebuyer with a subsidy of an average of \$30,000 through the Reclaiming Chicago project.
DHS	Peoria Friendship House	\$250,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Funds will be used to provide resources needed to establish or expand capacity as well as provide equipment to operate food pantry and properly handle the food inventory for distribution in the community. Grantee will provide scope on the use of the funding, outlining the use of the funds and the benefits of the investment, the proposed expenditures of the project as they occur on the provided reporting tool, and identification of the responsible parties that will be available for any questions concerning the project.
DHS	Community Education Network	\$100,000	1-Public Health	Provides activities to implement the Youth Violence Prevention Initiative, which is an afterschool program that encourages academic enrichment, social emotional learning, small group rap sessions, and staff development.
DHS	Supportive Housing	\$28,054,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Housing Support Program is designed to be a flexible and responsive source of funding for providers to deliver housing-related supportive services and/or financial assistance to those in need, including those that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - homeless - residing in any congregate or non-congregate shelter or transitional housing program, - at-risk of homelessness - sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing economic hardship or a similar reason, - living in motels, hotels, trailer parks or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations, - exiting an institution regardless of length of stay (i.e. corrections foster care nursing care mental health facilities hospitals etc.) - at-risk of institutionalization because of disability-related needs and lack of stable housing, - currently enrolled and residing in any permanent supportive transitional or rapid re-housing program regardless of the target population being served, and - fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence <p>The types of services and financial assistance this program will fund include those typically provided through Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention, Rapid Rehousing Permanent Supportive Housing Moving On Services, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Coordinated Assessment, Centralized Intake Outreach Transition Services, SOAR Supported Employment and other similar program types for vulnerable populations that lack housing stability.</p>

Project Inventory

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Agency	Name	Budget	Expenditure Category	Description
DHS	Homeless Youth	\$1,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	The Homeless Youth program is a holistic model designed to increase the safety of youth ensuring that their basic survival needs are met while also providing safe and stable housing, education and employment services, and the life skills necessary to become self-sufficient. The primary service delivery approach includes assessment and individualized case management. Program goals include ensuring youth are safe and stable; increasing the number of self-sufficient youths among the homeless youth population; and fewer homeless youth. The program targets youth 14-23 years of age who lack safe and stable housing. The model includes the following basic program components. Outreach OR Outreach programs are designed to identify homeless youth to ensure that their basic safety programs and immediate needs are being met, to reunify the youth with his/her family when possible, and to provide case management and other services designed to assist the youth in making healthy lifestyle choices. Emergency Shelter Interim Housing programs provide temporary housing and services to homeless youth on a 24-hour basis for up to 120 days. These programs are designed to ensure that basic safety, survival, and immediate needs are being met to reunify the youth with his/her family when possible or to transition them from homelessness to self-sufficient living. Transitional Living programs provide housing and services to homeless youth for up to 24 months. Programs are designed to transition youth from homelessness to self-sufficient living, and/or to reunify the youth with his/her family when possible.
DHS	Special Children's Charities- Special Olympics Chicago	\$10,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Funds will be used for a few programs for individuals with disabilities in Chicago. Programs include evidenced-based educational programs and evidence based social, emotional, and mental health services. Art and Music therapy program in partnership with the Institute for Therapy Through the Arts and will provide a weekly in-person group art or music therapy session for students in special education cluster programs.
DHS	Suicide Prevention	\$500,000	1-Public Health	Provide mental health training to Veteran Service Officers to recognize signs of suicidality and intervention techniques in a moment of crisis.
DHS	DHS Fund Deposit for Welcoming Centers	\$80,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Program provides financial assistance to households that were not eligible to receive Economic Impact Payments from the Internal Revenue Service in 2020 and/or 2021 due to immigration status. This was one of the disproportionate harms to the communities that are served by the welcoming centers it is intended to alleviate that harm.
DHS	Summer Youth Employment	\$60,000,000	1-Public Health	This program is designed to target current youth and new youth interested in working toward a goal of developing workplace skills and gaining employment experience while exploring potential Career Pathways. Grantees will partner with local employers in need of summer workers. Youth targeted in this program will be placed in age-appropriate ability-appropriate and experience-appropriate Work-Based Learning Opportunities Career Development Experience Opportunities or Pre-Apprenticeship programs that target a Registered or Non-Registered Apprenticeship. The primary objective for youth served in the C-SYEP program is to develop their Essential Employability Skills and to earn a minimum of 180 hours of entry-level work experience.
DHS	Teen Reach	\$10,000,000	1-Public Health	Teen REACH programs are to expand the range of choices and opportunities that enable empower and encourage youth to achieve positive growth and cultural improvement expectations and capacities for future success and avoid and/or reduce risk-taking behaviors. Six core services: 1. Improving academic performance 2. Life skills education 3. recreation sports and development artistic activities 4. positive adult mentors 5. service learning activities and 6. science/technology engineering and math. Services are targeted at older youth at-risk youth and high-need communities. The services are allowed under the guidance for addressing health disparities and social determinants of health.
DHS	United African Organization Welcoming Centers	\$2,000,000	1-Public Health	Increase existing grant agreement to provide case management services and expand geographical area receiving welcoming center services. These services are within the federal guidance allowing for serving the hardest-hit communities disproportionately impacted and families addressing negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency.
DHS	Working on Womanhood	\$3,000,000	1-Public Health	WOW is trauma-focused research informed in-school group-based counseling and clinical mentoring program that works to improve social emotional and behavioral competencies in 7-12th grade girls and young women at high risk of exposure to traumatic stressors and/or with emotion regulation challenges. Youth Guidance's evaluation team uses a carefully designed assessment strategy to track progress toward program goals and objectives.
DHS	Immigrant Integration Services	\$14,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	The Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights will provide administration of the Immigrant Family Resource Program will can provide for cash assistance to low-income immigrants determined to be eligible for such benefits. The ICIRR subcontractors with community-based organizations to provide low-income immigrants access to public benefits and link to appropriate human services.
DHS	Refugee Case Management	\$1,500,000	1-Public Health	The Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights will use funds to provide case management services to refugees. Case management services include needs assessment/benefits screening assistance with benefits applications and linkage with IDHS offices. Also, the program will educate potential applicants and direct applications to the Immigrant Family Support Program.
DHS	Well Kids Learning Club	\$150,000	1-Public Health	The main activities will include the Well Kids Learning Hub which is a fully staffed educational center located in Urbana Illinois. The Learning Hub serves families who have been historically marginalized by traditional systems of support. All the students are from Black and Hispanic families. This project will include after school and extended school year programming. During the COVID-19 pandemic the Well Kids Learning Hub also served as a center where students could participate in remote learning through their schools with in-person assistance from the Well Experience staff. The Well Kids Learning Hub also serves Pre-K-Kindergarten students with teachers who are trained in early childhood education. Teens have additional ways of participating in the Well Kids Learning Hub. Teens may apply to participate in the Girls to Life Development Program. Girls to Life program provides teenage girls additional training and support in college and career readiness. Girls in this program receive a stipend for participation and participate in college visits and workplace internship opportunities in addition to social work and psychological counseling services and life skills training. The project's hope is to hire some of the teens to work as teaching assistants and mentors for the younger students at the Well Learning Hub.
DoIT	IT Telecom Assistance	\$7,000,000	3-Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity	Provide IT and Telecom assistance to the State of Illinois agencies and constitutional offices that are affected by COVID-19 Expenses.
Lottery	Vaccine Incentive	\$7,000,000	1-Public Health	The project funded cash prizes to 43 randomly selected individuals who were vaccinated during the eligibility period, these prizes ranged from 100,000 to 1 million per individual. The Illinois Lottery served as an agent for delivery of these payments which totaled 7 million dollars. Department of Lottery was reimbursed by IDPH for these prizes.
HFS	Fiscal Year 2022 ARPA Funding to Nursing Facilities	\$69,627,417	4-Prisoner Pay	Funding for the financial support of workers in long term care facilities comes amidst an enduring threat to nursing facility residents and staff from the COVID pandemic. Funding is provided to Nursing Facilities to pass-through to front line workers other financial support for their workers and/or purposes permitted by paragraphs 7 and 8 of 305 ILCS 55-57a which includes purposes permitted by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
HFS	2022 ARPA Funding to Safety-Net and Other Hospitals	\$180,000,000	3-Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity	Funding for the financial support of safety-net and other hospitals and their workers amidst an enduring threat to hospitals and their staff from the COVID pandemic. Funding is provided to Hospitals for financial support for their workers and/or purposes permitted by paragraphs 7 and 8 of 305 ILCS 55-57a which includes purposes permitted by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
HFS	Lurie Hospital	\$20,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	Funding for the Ann & Robert H Lurie Children's Hospital Lurie Hospital of Chicago amidst an enduring threat to staff and patients from the COVID-19 pandemic and which continues to have negative economic impacts on the hospital. The program will provide funding to support hospitals and their workers providing funds to support payroll of healthcare workers and other operating expenses of the hospital.
DPH	Vaccine Incentive	\$3,000,000	1-Public Health	Funded a lottery to provide scholarships to vaccinated Illinois residents who meet the criteria.
DPH	Safety Net Managed Care	\$37,700,000	1-Public Health	Grants to Safety-Net Hospitals which serve in areas with significant health disparities and a lack of sufficient access to high quality healthcare resources particularly community-based services preventive care obstetric care chronic disease management and specialty care. These hospitals serve a significant number of Medicare Medicaid and uninsured patients and therefore are heavily dependent on underfunded government payers and are heavily burdened by uncompensated care.
DVA	Emergency Staffing Contracts- due to staff out with COVID	\$2,272,000	1-Public Health	Favorite Healthcare Staffing provides temporary staffing to facilities in the event of a COVID outbreak and shortage of staff. Their services are for temporary staffing to be provided in the event that there is a covid outbreak or shortage of staff at the Ann's LaSalle Quincy and/or Menteno facilities due to COVID-19.
Arts Council	Illinois Humanities Council - American Rescue Plan - ARP Funds	\$683,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	General Operating grants to organizations serving disproportionately impacted communities. Training and capacity building to enable nonprofit humanities organizations to be able to recover reopen and respond to community's needs. Website aggregator to raise the profile of Illinois nonprofit humanities organizations enable job postings peer skill share and drive attendance to organizations, and Support from evaluation partners to enable targeted outreach develop surveys to administer to grantee partners to assess training needs and inform website design.
GOMB	2020 Revenue Replacement	\$3,229,400,168	6-Revenue Replacement	Illinois experienced revenue loss in 2020 with this amount calculated according to the Department of Treasury guidance. A portion of this loss was replaced with revenue replacement funds that were allocated to public safety agencies and educational agencies for operational expenses.
CJIA	Administration of American Rescue Plan Act Expenditures	\$5,000,000	7-Administrative	This project will support our expenditure of ARPA funds both directly and indirectly. In terms of direct expenditure CJIA anticipates hiring grant specialists and research analysts who will work directly with contract execution oversight and closeout. Funds may also be used to support attorneys reviewing grant agreements. Funds may also be used on necessary supplies such as a computer and monitors. Indirectly funds will support fiscal operations such as payment and fiscal oversight.
CJIA	Violence Interrupters Services	\$1,000,000	1-Public Health	Violence Interrupters NFP plans to use the ARPA Funds to open a Violence Interruption and Restorative Justice Training Academy to facilitate trainings for Violence Interrupters and Restorative Justice professionals statewide to help address the issue of Gun Violence as a Public Health Crisis. In addition, Violence Interrupters NFP staff will organize Restorative Justice Peace Circles throughout the state of Illinois to help promote peace and community unity.
MetPier	MPEA Operations Incentives	\$30,000,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	To provide grants for expenses related to selling, managing and operating convention facilities in the City of Chicago that were adversely impacted by required efforts to contain the pandemic and to pay costs to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 for their events. This includes funding the Authority's general corporate purposes for fiscal 2022 including the operation of McCormick Place.
MetPier	Chicago Tourism Industry Promotion Fund	\$24,523,000	2-Negative Economic Impacts	To provide grants for necessary expenses for marketing of the convention facilities to large and small conventions meetings and trade shows and the promotion of the travel and tourism industry in the City of Chicago. The funds received by MetPier will be passed through to Choose Chicago. The grant will be spent out over two years.
IEMA	COVID Operational Response	\$6,500,000	7-Administrative	Contracted Consulting services to assist in the program for tracking and reporting projects and subawards funded by the American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Services to assist in the quarterly reporting of quantitative and programmatic data related to the distribution and status completion of expenditures.
U of I	Water Rate Study	\$769,000	3-Public Health-Negative Economic Impact Public Sector Capacity	Research how municipalities establish rates what factors influence rate adjustments whether equity and affordability are integrated into the rate-setting process how rate-setting varies between economically advantaged communities and high poverty communities that were disproportionately negatively impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and how such variation impacts the accessibility of drinking water for community residents.